DETAILED ACTION

Continued Examination Under 37 CFR 1.114

A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on 5/9/06 has been entered.

Allowable Subject Matter

Claims 1-17 are allowed.

Regarding independent Claims 1, 5 and 9: The closest prior art to the instant invention is Yamazaki et al. (U.S. Patent No. 6,453,782). Yamazaki et al. teaches a tool rest (tool holder) (20) having an insert (22) that is aligned/lies on the same centerline as the tool and rotational axis (CT2) while also being aligned in a direction away from the direction of cutting of the workpiece (see Figures 1 and 4b). Yamazaki et al. also teaches the centerline of the tool holder (20) being able to move freely in the B axis, indicated by G-H arrow in fig 1 (Col. 2, lines 54-59), therefore be aligned at a non-zero angle (θ) with respect to an axis, P, that is perpendicular to a longitudinal axis work

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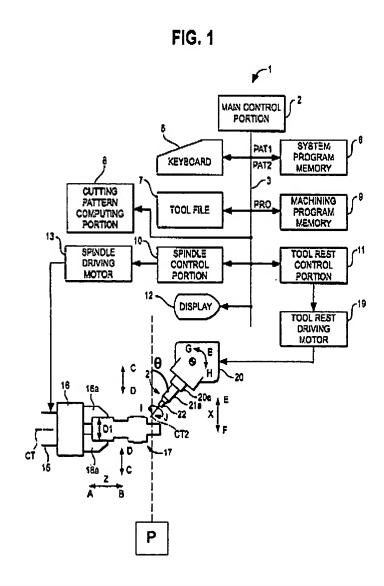
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piece (17) (see diagram below). Furthermore, Yamazaki et al. teaches machining program (PRO) being used to decide the degree of the B-axis angle (i.e. non-zero angle) (Col. 4, lines 60-63). Additionally, Yamazaki teaches a tool holding portion (20a) is formed on the tool rest (20) with a turning tool (21) attached to it. The tool holding portion (20a) is provided as to freely fix and hold a tool in a predetermined holding state and to be freely driven to rotate (therefore has a tool spindle rotatably mounted to a spindle housing) in the direction as shown by the arrows I and J, which is the direction around the axial center CT2, and be positioned ('782, Col. 2, lines 60-67). Examiner respectfully points out that even though Yamazaki teaches in figures 4a & 4b, the tool making triangular screw (therefore may need inserts with sharp corners), Yamazaki does not teach away from making different kind of screws. In fact, Yamazaki teaches the tool being capable of forming screws having optional shape ('782, Col. 3, lines 12-15). Additionally, Yamazaki teaches the possibility of machining flank portions 17a and 17b of the ridge at the optional angle, and to easily machine various screw ridges such as trapezoidal screws, square screws and triangular screws by tools of the little numbers such as a rectangular byte 21A and a lozenge byte 21B, even if the exclusive tools formed with the shape of a ridge is not used. Given this flexibility of Yamazaki's tool, Examiner asserts that screw thread having a radius at its thread valley is old and well known for the purpose of eliminating stress concentration and to enhance more thread contact and thus decrease thread failure, as evidenced by Baba, JP 2000133436 (see abstract). If one was to make a screw having a radius at its thread valley (as evidenced by Baba, JP 2000133436), then a different insert would be necessary thus

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the pattern for that particular cut would be based on the geometry of the insert and the tool would be fixed at a non-zero angle as taught by Yamazaki.

In order to cut the thread using Yamazaki et al.'s invention, the toolholder must be moved to plurality of angles with respect to the workpiece. Therefore, the prior art of record, Yamazaki et al. fail to anticipate or make obvious the toolholder being fixed at a single fixed non-zero angle for the duration of the machining operation.



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Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the

examiner should be directed to Sara Addisu at (571) 272-6082. The examiner can

normally be reached on 8:30 am - 5 PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's

supervisor, Monica Carter can be reached on (571) 272-4475. The fax phone number

for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the

Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for

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Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Sara Addisu (571) 272-6082

5/1 5/22/06 MONICA CARTER
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER

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